FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1903. Telephone Calls (Old and New). dness Office....238 | Editorial Rooms Se

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In spite of a vindictive fire in the rear

of converting the Moros of Sulu. For every thirteen children born ance, 147 are born in Germany. Deliberate race suicide is putting France into

neral Wood keeps steadily at his work

Colombia tells Panama that the next Colombian Congress will certainly pass the cenal bill. This looks like a case of lockthe stable door after the horse is gone.

the list of dying nations

It is generally conceded that the President's pacification of the factions in New York has assured that State for the Re next year. It is probably the t time that a big State was removed from the doubtful list by one man at

English newspapers are much surprised to find that Mr. Bryan refuses to talk for If W. J. Bryan has anything for the newsexpers he is not going to let English dailies scoop the Commoner. There are no votes to be gained in England, anyhow.

The Chicago physician who refused to attend an injured motorman because the not wear a union button is a discrece to his profession, and should be severely censured by his colleagues. An action like this cannot be interpreted otherwise than as a bid for the applause of the "mutable many."

Just why so strenuous a game as foothave become identified with nksgiving day is not quite clear, unless because of the generally suitable weather for an outdoor game. Coming between the Fourth of July and Christmas, Thanksgiving is usually cold enough and not too cold for a game that belongs exclusively young athletes and their friends. To-day's Journal contains accounts of many games.

Merchants of Buffalo, N. Y., are considadvisability of patterning after polis scheme of giving carfare rebates to out-of-town purchasers. not proved altogether satisfactory either to merchant or customer. The Buffalo papers

From California comes the news of the the bankruptcy proceedings of the firm of Potter Brothers it was discovered that since 1896 the Fruit Growers' Express has paid back \$18,000,000 as freight rebates, received by the president of the The latter claimed that he had made the arrangement and was entitled to the profits thereof. The Interstate Commission will probably investigate the mat-

Senator Newlands's proposition for the nexation of Cuba is untimely and almost Indecent. Our relations to Cuba are those of a sort of guardian in her efforts to place her free government and independence on a It will be time enough for States to discuss a proposition for annexation when Cuba herself shall The making of the proposition at by a senator of the United States is calculated to injure Cuba and place the United States in a false position before the world. Sengtor Newlands's resolution is not deserving of respectful consideration

A dispatch from Mexico City says that President Liaz will retire about Jan. 1, to be succeeded by Jose Limantour, present finance. The retirement of Preshas been foreshadowed for some may be accelerated by advancing has served as President continously for over twenty-five years and is nearly seventy-four years old. Senor Limantour. succeed him, is a very able man particularly strong in finance, but it rebe seen if he can rule Mexico with as much wisdom and tact as General Diaz has shown during his long presidency.

A dispatch from Philadelphia announces the death of an old engineer who is said to have saved Abraham Lincoln's life by runsing a special train which conveyed him from Harrisburg to Washington by a cirespirators who were said to be Lincoln was going to Washingfor the story: That at Harris- ter, not 15 per cent, have been naturalized. burg, instead of taking a morning train It is on the ignorance and cupidity of

Mr. Lincoln took a night train and passed through that city in the night. This was done on the advice of friends based on dispatches from Washington representing that his presence there was desirable at the earliest possible moment, and that it might serve to prevent disturbance at Baltimore. But there is no reason to believe that there was any plot there to kill or injure Mr. Lincoln. Sensational rumors of that kind had prevailed for some time, and as early as of professional agitators. Jan. 16, in 1861, the marshal of Baltimore wrote a letter stating that the rumors were without any foundation whatever. There was a very turbulent element in Baltimor at that time, and there might have been some rowdyism if Mr. Lincoln had passed through the city in the daytime, but to say his life was in danger is putting much too strongly

JOHN MITCHELL'S ERRONEOUS VIEW.

At a club dinner in New York, Tuesday night. John Mitchell, president of th United Mine Workers, was asked if he con sidered the boycott fair, and he answere "I believe that a thousand men have right to do what one man has a right do." This was equivalent to saying that if one man has a right to withdraw his pat ronage from a certain person or firm and urge his friends to do so, a thousand men have the same right to combine and act in concert to the same end.

The Journal has had occasion more than once to commend Mr. Mitchell's good sense, but in this case he is wrong. Not being a lawyer, it is not surprising that he should take an erroneous view of a question involving legal rights, but he is not the first labor leader to imagine that organized labor has rights distinct from and superior to those of other people. His mistake in this case is in thinking that members of a trade union in their organized capacity have a right to do what the law forbids any body of men from doing, namely, combining and acting together to break down or injure any person's business. The law regards | kept. such a combination as a criminal conspiracy. The legal definition of a conspiracy "a combination of two or more persons, by concerted action, to accomplish a crimina or unlawful purpose, or some purpose no itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means." The destruction or crippling of a man's lawful business is an unlawful purpose, and a combination to that end is a conspiracy.

Mr. Mitchell's opinion that a thousand men have a right to do what one man may do sounds plausible enough, but it will not stand the test of law. An act entirely law ful, if done by a single individual, may be unlawful by reason of being done in put suance of a combination of individuals to the same act. Following are some the expressions of the courts on this point A man may encounter the acts of a single person, yet not be fairly matched against

combination is material in giving the act a different character from a similar act of an individual by reason of its greater, more dangerous and oppressive effect. Any one man or any of several men actdependently, is powerless; but when several combine and direct their united energies to the accomplishment of a bad pur-pose, the combination is formidable. Its power for evil increases as its numbers in

In these expressions the courts recognize the difference between individual and combined action, and they apply the principle

formed and intended, directly or indirectly, by threats, intimidation or other forcible sense may exist without violence or force. It only takes two persons to constitute a conspiracy, and when that number or more combine to destroy, break up or interrupt public against the individual, they are ethics of labor unions. The courts cannot are advocating the adoption of the Indian- compel members of labor unions to trade join them from trying to enforce a boycott | tions of this kind for settlement as long against the person and will punish them if most astourding case of rebate. During they persist in doing so. If Mr. Mitchell should attempt to put his views in practice through labor unions he would soon find .himself in opposition to the law.

THE COLORADO PERIL.

The strike situation in Colorado and Utah is reaching a point where the display of military force becomes absolutely necesthreatened with assassination, there are threats to dynamite the Capitol building at Denver, and the rioters are in arms.

Regardless of the merits of the case either of the strikers or of the employers, it the duty of the State to preserve order any cost. The Governor of Colorado fully realizes this, and the State militia has been called out. The United States government has honored the Governor's requisition for 1,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and equipment for 1,000 men. A peaceful settlement of the difficulty is hoped for, but such an outcome is not expected. That Governor Peabody has taken a determined

stand in the matter is proved by his statement to the newspapers. He says: We will fight it out in Colorado if it takes every able-bodied man in the State and some who are disabled, to the end that order is maintained and socialism and anarchy are wiped off the earth, and there not a grease spot left to assassinate. dynamite, molest, disturb or in any manner interfere with the commercial condiions and the peace of illustrious Colorado. Continued lawlessness on the part of the disaster, but the strikers have been wrought up to an extreme pitch of excitement by professional agitators from other States. a matter of fact, Utah was one of the pioneers in the eight-hour movement. The miners are better paid and have shorter hours in Utah and Colorado than in most other States. The present strike seems to walking delegates. At the center of the trouble in Utah there are 2,000 miners, twothirds of whom are Italians and other forugurated. There is this much | eigners not speaking English. Of the lat-

worked. Nonunion men who take the places of strikers are assaulted and beaten. property is destroyed and officials. otherwise than in bloodshed. Labor troubles have been rife in Colorado for nearly year, and they are bound to culminate in disaster. It may be possible to avert a tragedy, but, if it comes, not the least part of the blame will rest upon the heads

REVOLUTIONARY STATES AND QUESTIONS.

Central and South American republics have given the rest of the world a lot trouble for many years and are likely about as steady as any that their fertile soils produce. There is not much danger of a shortage in international questions of of the Geneva arbitration tribunal falling into innocuous desuetude as long as Latin-American republics continue to business on a revolutionary basis. Russian government has been wittily characterized as a despotism tempered by assassination: those of South and Central America are republics modified by revolu-

There is no end to the questions which these revolutions raise for adjustment either by force or diplomacy. Some of them grow out of the prevalent idea with those governments that aliens and resident foreigners have no rights of person or property which they are bound to respect, and others grow out of their favorite practice of borrowing money and isuing bonds without any intention of ever redeeming them. Another favorite practice is that of making concessions and contracts for a consideration, and then, when the notion takes them, abrogating the concessions by revolution. From the Latin-American point of view this seems to be regarded as quite the proper thing, but it is apt to lead to unpleasant complications with governments which think that contracts are made to b

Just now Great Britain is pressing a claim against Panama growing out of an is likely to have one against San Domingo new revolutionary government to repudiate the old one. The British claim against Panama dates back to 1822, when Colombia issued a foreign loan of \$10,000,000 to prosecute her war for independence, following it in 1824 by a further loan of \$24,-000,000 for the same purpose. British capitalists should have known better than to take these bonds, but they did it, and the sacred obligations have become still more sacred by age, being still unpaid after nearly eighty years. Now that Panama has seceded and is likely to become financially independent Great Britain claims that she shall assume part of the old debt Panama denies the equity of the claim, and there is likely to be a long contro-

It is doubtful if the British claim wil national law is that when a seceding or revolting province gains its independence the indebtedness of the government against which it has revolted. At the end of the revolutionary war no attempt was made to saddle any part of the British debt on A boycott is defined as "a conspiracy the States, and the matter was not even mentioned. The treaty of peace provided to prevent the carrying on of any lawful that "creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the securing one by wrongfully preventing those who of the full value, in sterling money, of would be customers from buying anything all bona fide debts heretofore contracted." from the representatives of said business Notwithstanding this many debts owed by Americans to British creditors were repumeans." The fact that a boycott may be diated on the ground that independence intended to gain some advantage for or- wiped them out. It was not an honorable ganized labor does not change its character | nor an honest proposition. The case of in the eye of the law. Boycotts, though | Colombia and Panama is different, and unaccompanied by violence or intimidation, there is no just ground for saddling part have been pronounced unlawful in every of the Colombian debt on Panama. At the very hard to make Cuba assume the bonded indebtedness claimed to have been created on her account, but the United States would was fastened on Cuba. The case of San Dothe business of any person, prevent the mingo is still different. That is not a case lution. In that case the new government

as they exist. Their fondness for revolutions will give diplomatists and international lawyers perpetual employment.

Doomsday Postponed.

There were thousands and thousands of astonished and disappointed negroes in the South on Wednesday. Early in the morning the colored population of several States was up, casting anxious glances at the rising sun. They were firmly convinced that sary. Governor Peabody, of Colorado, is they were looking on its rays for the last time, and that at midday it would set forever. For many weeks the colored churches had been holding "watch and pray" meetings. The preachers exhorted their congregations to prepare for the end of the world, which was sure to come on Nov. 25 Special meetings in churches and school houses were attended by frightened people from miles around. The excitement was so intense as to remind old inhabitants of the Millerite prophecy of seventy years ago. All this commotion was caused by a typographical error in Grier's Almanac. The publication in question is the Southern negro's authority on all questions meteorological, astronomical and agricultural. Its infallibility is second only to that of the Bible. In this instance the authority of both books was cited as absolute proof of the impending day of doom. The almanac for 1903 showed that the sun would set on Nov. 25 at a little after noon. This was a printer's error, but the credulous could not be convinced. They pointed to the eighth chapter of Amos, ninth verse: "And it shall come to pass in that day, saith the Lord God, that I will cause the sun to go who made the calculation was obliged to issue an official statement to the effect that there had been a typographical error. But this did not allay the fears of the negroes: on the contrary, it increased them. For, as one preacher said, if the man who made the book was not responsible for the figures, then the Lord himself must have inserted them. The error was not an error.

but a divine warning. When Wednesday's sun rose clear and unclouded the negroes of Georgia pre pared for the final judgment. As the noon hour approached the terror and suspense became a panic. The churches were crowded, and the preachers exhorted in the open air. The hour struck. There was a breathless pause. Nothing happened. Another hour and another went by, and the sun drew to its setting in the same deliberate

noon waned; twilight approached, and the sun went down just as it had for thousands of ages, and just as it will no doubt do for many a millennium to come. The negroes were surprised and not a little grieved. But yesterday was Thanksgiving day indeed for the poor unlettered thousands who had expected the day of doom

This is the day of the press agent. The services of this functionary, formerly confined to theatrical syndicates and corporations, are now in demand in every enterprise. The latest field for the press agent is found in the advertising of cities. Philadelphia is about to spend \$100,000 in calling the attention of the country to herself, and Atlanta, Ga., has already spent immense amounts for space in well-known publications. No matter what you have to sell-a dog, a canal or a city-it pays to

After the cry about the scarcity of turkeys it was a distinct surprise yesterday to find the local market glutted with them. At the last minute farmers who had been holding back for high prices brought their birds to town. For several days the dealers had been asking 22 cents for turkeys, but it was possible to purchase them yesterday for 17 cents.

The Department of Agriculture sent a package of seeds to an Iowa farmer. The envelope in which the seeds were sent was marked, "Penalty for private use, \$300." The farmer sent the seeds back with the remark that he knew of no public use to which he could put them.

A Cleveland minister says that nambypamby songs are what drive men away from church. That cannot be so-it does not drive them from the vaudeville houses; and for one silly church song ten sillier music hall ditties can be found. The preacher should guess again.

The football player doffs his guards and lays his pads away-the season of his strenuous strife was ended yesterday. But the small boy doesn't worry-he is happier than before: Thanksgiving's gone, but Christmas will be here in four weeks more.

An Iowa farmer has been buncoed out evidence of prosperity.

The frost was in its natural place on the pumpkin yesterday, but there was none on the pumpkin pie

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge arrived in the city from Washington at noon yesterday and last evening he had the pleasure of taking Thanksgiving dinner with his mother, Mrs. Frances E. Beveridge, of Champaign, Ill., who is making a short visit here. The senator will be here for several days, as he is scheduled to deliver the principal address at the inauguration of President Hughes, the new executive of De Pauw University, on Dec. 9, and will not return to Washington until after that event, unless he should be recalled by some matter of special importance.

"The special session is virtually adjourned," said the senator last night, "and little or no business will be transacted until after the opening of the regular session, Dec. 7. Nearly all the senators and representatives have gone to their homes for Thanksgiving and I am inclined to believe that comparatively few of them will be back in Washington before the regular

of everything for which it was called. The Cuban bill has been passed by the House and the Senate has agreed upon a day early in the regular session to vote on the measure. The bill will probably be ready for the President several days before the djournment for the holidays. Aside from handling the Cuban bill the special session has saved practically three weeks of the regular session, for the organization of both houses has been effected and other preliminaries disposed of that always conme considerable time at the opening. Had it not been for the special session no real business could have been transacted Congress, except under unusual pressure, before the holiday recess. As it is we shall be ready for opening of the regular session."

In the organization of the Senate the Indiana senators retain their old committee assignments. Senator Fairbanks continues as chairman of the committee on public the committees on coast and insular survey, foreign relations, geological survey, immigration, judiciary and relations with Canada. Senator Beveridge remains at the head of the committee on territories and continues as a member of the committees on Indian depredations, executive departments, Philippines, postoffices and postroads, privileges and elections and the select committee to investigate the condition of the Potomac river front at Washington.

XXX "I do not believe that the regular session will be a long one," continued the junior It is probable the Latin-American states | senator, speaking of the approaching sesadjournment will be taken not later than May. Usually the long session continues until July, but this year there is no legislation of especial importance to prolo the session and on the eve of a national election it is not probable that anything out of the ordinary will be stirred up. Both Democrats and Republicans are inclined to rest on their oars, so to speak.'

As a member of the committee on privieges and elections Senator Beveridge will be in close touch with the Smoot case, but for the reason that he is a member of the ter. "The committee has been flooded with titions bearing on the case, but has taken no evidence as yet, and I really know little about it one way or the other," he The senator also declined to talk said. of the fight that is being made against the confirmation of General Wood, saying that the committee on military affairs is hearing the case behind closed doors and that until the committee makes its report the other members of the Senate will have nothing upon which to base opinions The senator was asked his opinion concerning the recent vice presidential gossip that has emanated from Washington with the central idea that President Roosevel is taking a hand in the movement for the selection of a man for his running mate next year. At that question, however, he took to cover.

Senator Beveridge has been busy much of his time since he left for Washington with his new book. "The Russian Advance." which will appear from the presses of Harper Brothers next week.

Democrats in the Third district will see lively times during the next few months. a contest for the district chairmanship has been started. James R. Duffin, the present chairman, is now practicing law in Louisville, although he retains his residence in New Albany, and many Democrats of the down at noon." At last the astronomer district have come to the conclusion that it is high time he should step down and out of the party organization. A special to the Journal from New Albany says: "Prof. Levi Scott, superintendent of Floyd county schools and chairman of the committee, has announced himself as a candidate for the chairmanship of the hird congressional district, to succeed J. R. The name of County Auditor Thomas Hanlon has also been mentioned in connection with the chairmanship, but his candidacy has not been announced

A report comes from New Castle that it is ow generally understood throughout Henry county that Charles S. Hernly, former Republican State chairman, will be a candidate for State representative to succeed H. Williams, Williams is now an aspirant for the Sixth district congressional nomination. No avowed candidates have appeared so far for Williams's legislative said. A few months ago rumor had it that these poor allens that the agitators have way it had always employed. The after- | Hernly would be a candidate for State

senator, to succeed A. D. Ogborn, but the former State chairman promptly discredited that report.

"A. W. Walker, president of the Marion Club, one of the most prominent Republican organizations in the State, was at the Spencer last night," says the Marion News-Tribune. "Mr. Walker is suggested as a good man to succeed R. Harry Miller as president of the Indiana Lincoln League. It understood that Mr. Walker will enter the race, however, if Willard Mc-Guire, another Indianapolis man, decides to go after the office. Mr. Walker is a frequest visitor to Marion and has many friends in Grant county.'

William J. Keller, who has been holding down the desk of bond clerk in the office of the treasurer of Marion county, will move over into the auditor's office the first of the year. Cy Clark, auditor-elect, who will take his office Jan. 1, has selected Mr. Keller for his chief deputy. Fred Shepard, who is now chief deputy auditor, was a candidate against Clark for the nomination last year.

Conrad Keller, one of the active Republican workers on the South Side, who was chairman of the Board of Public Safety during Mr. Bookwalter's administration, is enjoying an incipient boom for the nomination for county commissioner. Dr. Regi-nald Garstang is also being mentioned as one of the possible nominees on the publican county ticket next year and it is understood that he will announce his candidacy for coroner is the early future. * * *

Candidates for nominations for county ffices have made their formal announcements at this early date in very few counties in the State, but over in Wayne county they are launching their candidacies rapidly and a long campaign is in prospect. The Richmond Palladium, the Republican organ dozen formal anno ouncements of aspirants for county, township and city nominations.

The recent statement in this column that prominent State officials and several leading Republican workers in Indiana had received copies of a circular letter from Yonkers, N. Y., attacking President Roosevelt, has attracted much attention. apparently stirred things up in New York ernor thought excity. Local correspondents of New York be thankful for. newspapers that are not altogether friendly to the President have received "rush orders" to wire complete copies of the cir-culars, together with "stories" as to the of the fall and early winter. "The fact effect of the receipt of the circulars in that the country is reasonably prosperous. Indiana and interviews with men who re- he said, "and that people are happy and ceived them. The circulars purported to contented are causes for great rejoicing, he thought.

Union," and, as internated heretofore, bore Daniel E. Storms, secretary of state, was

a historic and political landmark in Cincinnati. Manager T. J. Cullen, of the Burnet House in that city, who was for several years identified with the Denison Hotel here, is having changes made in the Burnet that involve the remodeling of the noted "parlor A," a room in which many important political and war campaigns have been originated and developed. A Cincinnati paper, in referring to the mat-

"This room, which for so many years has been preserved as it was when the notables of the country, and world in fact, stood upon its floors, has been entirely changed in the remodeling and renovating which the Burnet House is now undergoing. The somber colored walls have given way to bright-hued buriap of different shades of pink and white. The heavy furniture has been replaced with more modern and com-

fortable types.
"Even the figures and marks on the wall made by General Sherman when planning his march to the sea, as he spoke 'There's a curve here and a curve there,' have been covered up unconsciously by the wall paper men. For it was here that Generals Grant, Sheridan, Sherman and Logan made their headquarters during the civil war, and in the clouds of cigar smoke which floated up around the massive chandeliers the plans for many campaigns were born. The historic chair which General Grant used

will remain, however. "It was in this room, too, that the best of the city and the whole country gathered to receive the notable guests who stopped in Cincinnati. In this parlor receptions were given to Prince Edward of Wales, now King Edward VII of England, the late President McKinley, President Harrison, President Hayes, Jenny Lind, Mme. Patti and others of the world's notables, among them the modern Elijah, John Alexander Dowle.

"But the memories of all these events and people will not be effaced with the new atnosphere of the room, for Manager Cullen, of the Burnet House, intends to have a menorial tablet erected on one of the walls of the parlor with the names of the famous people and dates of the notable events which have happened in the room. The Historical Society is interested in the room, too, and will see that some proper course is taken to perpetuate the memory of these

THE HUMORISTS.

A Wide Difference. Little Willie-Say, pa, isn't labor and the same thing? Pa-Not on your first reader, my son. A poliician dearly loves to labor, but he positively will not work .- New York World.

Not Entirely Self-Made.

"He is, entirely-except for a couple of coats of whitewash which he has received from investigating committees."-Syracuse Herald. Was a Philanthropist.

"I've no doubt," said the thrifty contractor. "that I have saved more lives in South America than any other living man." "How did you do it?" queried a bystander "By selling the revolutionists down there a lot of guns that wouldn't shoot."-Minneapolis

Financial Flurry.

The goddess of liberty on the American coin uttered a hasty exclamation. "My land" she squeaked, in a shrill voice "They'll be calling me a Panamamma next!" Whereat the George Washington on the 2-cent stamp continued to smile inanely.-Chicago

Not Appreciated. Nero stood watching the conflagration. "I fear," he murmured sadly, "that my talents are not appreciated. Here I am trying to introduce the art of pyrography, and the peopie call me a 'monster!' "

Turning to his violin for consolation, he played a few simple arias .- New York Sun. Unwarranted Enthusiasm.

"Yes, sir, I have a fine business herebusiness that's growing rapidly. It is, I believe, the nucleus of what is to be one of the world's great industries. I have-" "Oh, pshaw! You're too enthusiastic. It can' amount to much. There's no indication that Rockefeller thinks of taking it over."-Chicago Record-Herald.

To Be Sure. "What is the difference," asked the inveterate

maker of conundrums, 'between a woman and a phonograph factory?" "Well," hazarded the obliging listener, "the output of the phonograph factory is meant to be listened to, but the output of a woman has to be listened to." "No." was the gleeful reply of the conundrum fiend. "You can't shut up the woman but you can shut down the factory."-Judge.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Cortelyou vill make her first appear

King Alfonso of Spain, has decided that I

will not include Rome in his visits to the sev-

ance as the wife of a Cabinet minister at the public reception on New Year's day. Compilers of ancient calendars declare that Nov. 5 was the day on which it began to rain when Noah's flood resulted from the steady

eral European courts, shortly to be made, to avoid unnecessary embarassment for the Vatican authorities. President Diaz is quoted as saying: "A strong personal government is necessary for a Latin race." Another saying attributed to the Mexican President is: "The srtongest alliance l know of is a commercial alliance."

Mrs. S. C. Rinehart, who is distinguished as

What Have You to Be Thankful For?

Most Men You Know Look Backward Through Rose-Tinted Glasses ... A Few are Frankly Pessimistic. Interesting Replies to an Interesting Question

"What have you to be thankful for?" Now that you have come down to warmed over turkey and the leavings of the feastwith the glow and warmth of Thanksgiving low. day a little dissipated, what have you to be really thankful for?

Some of the best-known men in Indianapolis answer this interesting question in an interesting way. By far the most of them take an optimistic view of things, looking at men and events through rosecolored glasses; a few bluntly say they haven't much to be thankful for.

Mayor Holtzman says he is thankful for the votes of a majority of the citizens in the recent municipal battle. He is thankful for health and happiness and more especially for the earnest support of those who are assisting him in his efforts to give time dead." the city a clean administration.

City Controller Dunn says he is thankful that he is alive and able to count money. Further than that he was disinclined to go. Chief Clerk William R. Williams, of the Board of Works, declared he was thankful because of the turkey he did not get from one Jacob P. Dunn.

Officials at the Statehouse yesterday gave an expression in regard to some of the things they have to be thankful for. All said they had something to be thankful of Wayne county, publishes a list of a for, and the most of them said there were so many things that they scarcely knew what to enumerate. Governor Durbin in his proclamation

out many things that the people of the State have to be thankful for, and he is thankful with the rest. "The diffused prosperity of the people; the fact that the State has been remarkably free from great disasters; bountiful crops, and the prosperity that has attended the State's business enterprises" are some of the things the Gov-ernor thought everybody in Indiana should

State Statistician Johnson is thankful for many things, and is especially glad because

able to give a list of the things he is thankful for. Like Nat U. Hill, treasurer of Ohioans are interested in the passing of state, he declared his thankfulness for the many bountiful blessings he has had. State Geologist Blatchley said he was thankful he is living, and he thought he had cause to be thankful over the fact that he finally got his report printed. C. Bilheimer, deputy auditor "I am thankful for many things.

am glad the treasurers are settling with us properly, and I am especially glad I have got rid of a stubborn case of rheumatism. I wish I had the power to cure every sufferer in the same way. Secretary Downing, State Board of Agri culture: "There are many, many things to be thankful for. I'm thankful for good health and prosperity, and I can say the Board of Agriculture is thankful for a snug bank account of \$3,500 as the earnings from the last state fair.' R. A. Brown, clerk of the Supreme and

Appellate Courts: "Appreciating the peace, plenty and prosperity with which Providence has so abundantly blessed the home, the State, the Nation, and seeing in present conditions eloquent promise for continuance of this benign favor, l sure I can, with grateful heart, join in sentiment that pervades and which should overwhelm on this Thanksgiving day." The officials at the courthouse express various reasons why they should be thankful. A few of them, however, say they have nothing to be thankful for. William E. Davis, clerk of Marion county, said: "I have good health and I am feeling pretty good." Leonard Quill, record clerk: "I am thankful for two little boys. Ed Sourbier, marriage license clerk:

Because I had a banner day. I issu fifty-four licenses Miss Koehne, stenographer in the clerk's office: "I am thankful because I am working for Mr. Davis." Robert Comer, file clerk: "Because I have

which point she expects to start to that coun- that the salary was in Steel stock at the market try for the purpose of doing missonary work. Emperor William has taken to smoking a planning a country cottage, the dream of our most elaborate pipe, which was especially pre- lives, and, of course, when Steel began to pared in Havana. He inherits the smoking 'slump' we held on and hoped for an upward habit from his father, who was a great smoker of the well-known student pipe, such as Bis- present has shrunk and our dream is smeashed marck substituted for cigars toward the end of and all I ask of Kris Kringle this year is that

by Frederick the Great. Morris Williams, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who has just been made president of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, started to work in the mines as a breaker boy, and has risen through all grades until he now has charge of 10,000

A great deal has been heard of centenaries of late-the centenary of Emerson, of Lytton, of Managan, and so on. Yet another centenary is to be celebrated at the end of the year-that of the first appearance in England of Mme.

The oldest woman college graduate in Massachusetts, if not in New Engalnd, is believed to be Dr. Sophronia Fletcher, of Cambridge, who recently celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday. For thirty years she was the attending physician of Mrs. Wendell Phillips

Colorado, Wyoming and Utah have many women officeholders, three recent elections giving the office of city treasurer to women, two receiving the city clerkship and one town elected a woman clerk and recorder. Both Idaho and Colorado have women state superintendents of public instruction, the one in the latter State now serving her third term. The national superintendent of Indian schools is a Wyoming

Mistleoe was sacred because its berries grow n clusters of three-emblematic of the Trin-They used to hang bits around necks as a safeguard from witches, but in modern times it leads us toward witches of a more attractive kind. The maid that was not caught and kissed under the mistleoe at Christmas would not be married within the year, so the tradition goes. According to the old rules. says Country Life in America, the ceremeny is not properly performed unless a berry was pulled off after each kiss and presented to the maiden. When all the berries were gone the privilege ceased

A BATCH OF LITTLE STORIES.

Knew from Experience.

Automobilists should be careful how they run over police justices. Magistrate Crane, of New

One Woman's Way. "You'll have to step inside the car, madam.

You are not allowed to ride on the front platform," announced a conductor to a passenger in a Broadway car.

"I'm not going far," she replied, indifferently. "But." he insisted, "it's against the rules to ride on the platform; so just step inside,

"Oh, I much prefer to stay out here, and I'm going to, rules or no rules. I've paid my fare nd I shall do as I like," she retorted. And she did. To the amusement and evident delight of those who had heard the conversation, she stood on the front platform until she reached her destination, while the conductor, in helpless rage, spluttered away in the rear .- New York

A Christmas Gift That Shrunk.

"It was a wonderful Christmas last year." year's salary, and I had been with the firm | particular." - Pittsburg Gazette.

' am thankful that the Citizens' League is investigating the Washington-street bridge.

I earnestly hope that it will look after the contracts so that good results will fol-Fred Shepard, deputy auditor: "I am thankful that I am alive." Judge Leathers: "What have I to be

thankful for? I may say in the language

of Shakspeare, 'I count myself in nothing else so happy as in a soul remem my good friends," Charles Hurst, clerk of Room 2: "I am thankful for my little home, my two little daughters and my wife." Jimmie Cleary, page of Room 2: "Not a

Mr. Phipps, bailiff of Room 3: "I am glad that I have the same health that I had at the battle of Vicksburg. I am further thankful that what we boys did at the battle was a success. Robert Scott, clerk of Room 3: "Glad to be alive, because when dead I'll be a long

Bailiff John Mendenhall, of the Criminal Court: "I am thankful that we don't have to have cases like the Boeglen case every day. I woke up every thirty minutes Tues-day night and heard that little girl cry-

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, said: "I think the Is classes have many things to be thankful for this year. The year just ended has been a reasonably prosperous one for the wage earners. I myself am especially thankful for the steady growth of organized labor during the past year." Mr. Mitchell arrived late yesterday afternoon from Bos-ton, where he has been attending the convention of the American Federation of

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners: am thankful that we have the grandest organization in the world and I am thankful that it is growing and that the laboring classes are educating themselves to the fact that labor organizations are doing something in their behalf." E. L. Turley, genera secretary and treas-urer of the Teamsters' International Union:

William Huber, president of the United

"I am thankful for the results that have been accomplished by the teamsters during the past year. They are phenomenal and don't believe that any other organization in the country has equated them. I am also thankful that the prospects for the future are bright and point to another vast increase in membershi

Samuel Sexton, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal: "I am thankful for the universal peace that prevails, with few exceptions, throughout the mining circles and the kindly feeling which exists and which is rapidly extending ful for the prospects that point to a steady winter's work all round. And I am espe-cially thankful for the 500,000 men who have been added to the ranks of organized

Edward P. Barry, president of the Cen-tral Labor Union: "I think we are all tral Labor Union: thankful for the progress that organize year. And I am especially thankful that the attitude of the unions of this city is one of conservatism. We should all be thankful, I think, that Indianapolis is practically free of labor disputes and that the relations of the employe and the employer Thad S. Gurley, delegate of the Central Labor Union to the American Federation

of Labor and member of the Carpenters District Council: "I am thankful and proud to say that Indianapolis is the most conservative city in the country in the settling of all labor controversies and that the wage earners are advancing more and more along the educational lines than ever the history of the country. I am thankful that the past year has proven to be a ban-ner year, not only in this city but throughout the State, almost every organization having more than doubled their member-The carpenters may especi proud of the grand success that has been attained in every branch of the craft. Edward Gould, editor of the Union: view of the fact that there have been fierce contentions of factions within our ranks, I am thankful that the leaders of these factions have been wise en prevent clashes. Further, I am thankful that as a result of these contentions much intellectual advancement has been accomplished. I am also thankful that indications novement in the future than in the past and that D. M. Parry is telling some truthfu John McGregor, county commissioner: "I being benefited by his accidental policy."

only one year, and I was so happy when I went home that I did not bother to criticise the fact rate. My wife and I were beside ourselves his life. The old Emperor neither smoked nor he will restore my last year's present to its snuffed, although the latter habit was adopted original size."-World's Work.

Bostwell's Clever Answer.

George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, secretary of the treasury under General Grant, was a most efficient executive officer, and won the good will of the employes by his generous treatment of his subordinates. He was a great enthusiast on baseball, and on almost any fine afternoon, after his work at the treasury was over, could be found at the ball grounds applauding the good work of the home team. He encouraged the employes of the department to take plenty of outdoor exercise. He pointed out that it would be beneficial to their health and tended to fit the men for better discharge of the more important duties of life. During his term of office some of the less new blood. One clerk who was dropped averred that he had lost his position because he was a Democrat. He appealed to Secretary Boutwell for restoration.

"Mr. Secretary," he said, "I am afraid that I have been removed because of my politics." "What makes you think so?" asked the secre

"I think I was dropped because it is believe that I was a Democrat."

"Indeed, and what are you?" "I am not a Democrat-at least not now." "Not now!" was the amused comment, with shake of the head. "Not now, eh?" "Well, Mr. Secretary," was the rejoinder, with a little show of courage, "I know the time that you were a Democrat." "Yes," was the emphatic reply, "but when

I was there never was any doubt about it, and

there seems to be some doubt in your case."

-Pittsburg Dispatch. Williams a Humorist.

The new Democratic leader in the House Representative John S. Williams, of Mississip made a very favorable impression by the way he conducted the Democratic end of the Cuban reciprocity debate. The following is an outract from his speech of Thursday last:

"Now, Mr. Chairman, this debate seems to have proceeded with the idea that sugar was York, a day or two ago, lectured an unfortunate | the only thing in the world, and the only thing hauffeur for half an hour and fined him the in this reciprocity treaty or in this bill. Genimit for running his machine at illegal speed. | tlemen seem to have torgotten that the duty on Then, losing his temper, the magistrate deliv- all articles of whatever nature, and refined ered an eloquent diatribe on the insolence of sugar even, is reduced by this bill 30 per cent. the wealthy and the futility of punishing with | Gentlemen seem to have forgotten that we are a little fine a man able to keep and pay repairs | making a market in Cuba for Western farm on an automobile. But he gave himself away produce and for Southern cottons and cottonin his peroration: "Why, not a week ago," he | seed oil. Gentlemen seem to have forgotten said. "I myself had to run for my life to dodge everything but sugar. Some of my friends on an on-rushing automobile." Men and women | this side have caused me to recall a thing that alike shouted with laughter.-Washington Times. I had not heard for years, but which came back to my mind while they were talking. In the early days of the Republic of Texas some English noblemen were traveling through that country. They were entertained by one of the local magnates who had settled there, and he took the English noblemen down to the only 'gentlemen's club' existing at that time within the confines of the Republic-the public barroom, and while down there he concluded he would impress the bartender with the magnitude of his social standing. So he turned to one of them and said:

"'My lord, I believe you are a marquis in your own country?"

"'And, my lord, I believe you are an earl as

"Then he said: 'Jim, these are marguises and earls. What do you think of that?"

"Jim said: 'Oh, well, don't care much about that. There ain't but two classes of men in this place. One is them that takes sugar in theirn. said a Wall-street clerk. "I received a whole and the other is them as ain't so durac